AND TO BE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P

KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the uppe part of the iom surrounded by tat, and consisting or hree parts, viz.:-The Anterior, the Interior, and the

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and con vey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The wreters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tis sues, divided into parts, viz. :- The Upper, the Lewer the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in

To cure these affections we must bring into action be muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Lropsy may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack. It is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; st becomes ieverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Heimbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o. Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bisdder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water. Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la'e Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into bealthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositious, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN. WOMEN, AND CHILDREN

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

B. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:-Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for unwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most miner t physicians, experiencing but little relief. Having seen your preparations extensively adver-

tised. I consulted my family physician in regard to

using your Extract of Buchu. I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some mite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, lowing that t would be of greater value to you and

and more satisfactory to me. I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER DRING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MOSTES.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND HEL AS WELL IN ALL BESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the tollowing gentlement—
Hon. WILLIAM Bludler, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. Tho Mass B. Florer Note, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNON. Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Fenna.
Mon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Mon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Mon. H. C. GEIBER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOOD WARD, Judge, Pulladelphia.
Lon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER. ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

No. 104 S TENTH St., PHILADELPHIA,

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DEWARD OF COUNTERPRITE

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND UNI-VERSAL AMNESTY.

The Movement in the Democratic Party -The South Likely to Accept the Terms-Report of their Approval by

Washington, Friday, November 16, - The movement of leading Democratic newspapers in the East and West in favor of impartial suffrage has caused a decided sensation in Washington, especially among officials and Southern men. The latter declare that the South will accept impartial suffrage in preference to ratifying the Constitutional amendment, A well-known New rleans editor, now here, favors it, and the Hon, V. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, who was an officer of the Confederate Government, and tormerly Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, arrived here to-day, and says South Carolina prefers it to the amendment. It is rumored to-night that the President will recomnend universal amnesty for impartial suffrage in his forthcoming message. The Chicago Times contains substantially the

above.

The Boston "Post" Follows the Lead of the Chicago "Times." The Boston Post, the leading Democratic paper in New England, yesterday contained the following editorial article:—

When those who talk loudest about universal suffrace are taken seriously at what they say, they betray the hollowness of the dogma and the insincerity of their professions by at once the insincerity of their professions by at once abandoning both. It could not be expected of them in reason that they should do less. Impartial suffrage is guarded by proper restrictions, so that the fountain of political power may not be polluted. Universal suffrage means a throwing down of every barrier, in the shape of qualification and condition, by which the source of authority is kept from profanation, and tossing into the trampled areas of party and tossing into the trampled arena of party strife the very safeguard that permits such con-

tests in popular governments at alt.
Impartial suffrage is strictly according to Democratic theory and rule; it is impossible to conceive from what other it derives it support. But its very name implies the existence of some sort of qualification; that, for instance, its enjoyment shall be put upon an impartial obe-dience to some requisition that is standard. To establish no standard is debasing the very authority derived; the abandonment of all conditions s an outright annihilation of the value of the franchise. When the founders of our repubican government laid broad and deep taeir plans, they had much to say on the purity of the ballot and the due protection of the franchise. All their discussions of the subject go to prove that they thought the stability of the structure was to depend on the soundness of its loundations, and that chief among those loun-dations was the protected ballot. They did hold that all power was derived from the consent of the governed, but they had never learned to stulufy themselves by claiming that all alike possessed the right to vote because of their level qualifications.

This subject has been left, all through our history, with the State Governments for their own management; and there alone it belongs to-day. We realize that a new school of experimentalists has emerged from the chaotic style of thinking generated by the temporary tumulis of war, who seem to believe that the bolder their assumptions the better chance for them to obtain a foothold, and whose leading tenet is that the war for the Union under the Constitution has been successful only as it has over-thrown Union and Constitution together; but they advance no reasons, and employ no substantial argument, that can supplant the solid work of the framers of our system. The most they can say is that things are changed. But the purpose of the war was not to revolutionize, but to establish. It is not more competent for Congress to go into the several States now, and dictate the terms of sudrage, than it was before the war. If it be, then it can be shown recorded on the programme of the purposes of the war. To say that it grew as a result out of the work of war, is merely to admit that the war has wholly broken up and de-

stroyed our republican system. There can be no valid objection to the prevalence of the impartial-suffrage principle. it, as here, in Massachusetts on citizenship taxation, and a certain degree of intelligence, and no reasonable man will question the fact that it is calculated to strengthen the political character of every State that adopts it. These three simple and comparatively easy qualifications are perfectly fair, and do not derogate from the value and dignity of the elective franchise. bestow it with freedom enough, and still surround it with the safeguards that are calculated to enhance it in the popular esteem. Those who acquire it feel that it is an acquisition; to be without it after coming to manhood, would mark the denied individual unenviably. And from such considerations, it becomes a possession that speaks the general authority with an appreci-

able emphasis. These qualifications, which we have named as peculiar to Massachu-etts, we should be glad to see adopted by every State in the Union. Taey are just, because they are impartial. We would to see them set up as a common standard of suffrage, to which men of all conditions and colors should duly report themselves for examination. Color ought to have no more to do with the matter than size. Only establish a proper standard, and then apply it impartially. A rule of that sort is too firmly fixed in justice and equality to be shaken. It commends itself too clearly to the right sentiment of the entire body of our countrymen, to be successfully traversed by objections. Once let this principle be fairly presented to the people of the several States, with the knowledge on their part that they alone are to have the disposal and settlement of it, and we sincerely believe it would not be long before it would be adopted by every State in the Union.

But adoption is another matter from enforcement. The most patient examination fails to reveal the authority from which Congress derives the power which many latterly claim for it, to go into the States and compel them to adopt a particular rule of suffrage, or to abolish all rules entirely. Not only is the ballot, which is the source of authority, corrupted by so levelling a process, but the primary prerogative of the States themselves is seized and trampled upon. The ballot loses its purity, the State is by open violence, and the people are taught a lesson in arbitrary proceedings which they can as readily put in practice in the future

We repeat that we shall rejoice at the adoption of impartial suffrage by all the States, North and South alike; but we should not like to see that or any other sound and excellent principle forced upon the citizens of the States oy any outside power whatever. There is such a thing as practically raining even a good prin-ciple by a bad method of applying it. We are at perfect liberty to discuss this matter within those limits by which our power political rewer se limits by which our own political power is bounded; and we may set forth as noble an illustration of our convictions as a local example will admit; but it is not allowed us to combin in Congress to compel other States to follow that example, though it were the perfection of reason in itself, and the ne plus ultra of justice and

A Cool Idea.—Experiments have recently been made with "chilled projectiles," which have proved them to be prodigiously destructive. Or old, when it happened that an enemy have old, when it happened that an enemy hove sight, the order to the gunners was to "giv to him hot." In future, "take it coolly" will, perhaps, be the command; and we shall not hear so much about the heat of an engagement, when the victory is won by chilled projectiles and cold steel.—Punch.

A STARTLING PROGRAMME.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LAST MANIFESTO.

Lessons of the Recent Elections-The Duty of Congress-President Johnson Should be Impeached and Removed-Mexico, Cuba, Hayti, and Brazil Ought to Belong to us, Etc.

From this day's Anti-Slavery Standard.

The people have spoken, and uttered their veto on Johnson, his policy, and his adverents. Inc Kepubhean party has been the mere enannel through which, as the most convenient and ready one, the nation has poken. In fact, there are but two parties to this fight, and the Republican is not one of them. The President, as the South's leader, is one. He seeks to shield the south from all loss in consequence of her defeat, and to restore her principle of oligarchy—a white man's Government—as unchanged as possible. He is one party to the fight. The people are the other. They have made up their minds that, having gotten their nands on the neck of this sectional obsarchy, they will strangle it telore they quit bold. They believe, with Lander, that "a king should be struck but once a mortal blow." They mean that slavery, with all its roots, branches, suckers, parasites, and dependants, shall die utterly, and forever! This is the signification of our late triumph. It is more than a partisan victory. It is the declaration of a national purpose. Congress and its amendments were counted out of the battle. The Fresident, repersenting the South's learn to an immediate return into Congress. From this day's Anti-Slavery Standard. the battle. The President, representing the South's claim to an immediate return into Congress, bring-ing with it State severeignty still strong enough to uphold oligarchy, appealed to the people. They have answered him, and nailed his theory to the counter as base coin.

Congress abdicated and left the field when it tried Congress and cated and lett the deld when it tried to stand near all assenting in its amendments to the South's claim of sovereignty over the law of citizenship, jet pretesting against the Executive's usurgation of acknowledging it. From that moment the nation ignored them, and fought its own battle on nation ignored them, and fought its own battle on the principle itself—impartial manhood frights the nation through. Wheover will serve them in carrying out this purpose, they forget and pardon all his past, however equivocal, and take him to their hearts. Witness that price of the West, General Logan. Whoever tries to bank them in this effort, no matter what his past merits or laure s, he sinks out of sight. Witness Beecher, lost in the wave he fondly imagined he could stem. Witness Grant, unable to stir a plaudit on the Illinois prairies—Illinois, his own State—from an andience of twenty thousand men, one-half his own soldiers. Witness the New York Times, sunk fifty per cent, in value in six months by its vain attempt to oppose this dumb but resistless movement of the nation. This fact, that no name, no laurel, no services weigh a leather if put into the scale against radicalism, is the most cheering and wholesome characteristic of the hour. It is this that cheers us even against such an appalling fact as that a millon and a half of voters—more than six hundred thousend in the two states. even against such an appalling fact as that a million and a half of voters—more then six hundred thousand in the two states of New York and Pennsylvania—are still corrupt and ignorant enough to support the mobocrat of the White House We recognize the terrible significance of this fact. Put behind such a mass of besotted and corrupt tools, the patronage of the Government and the moral support of the South—lithe word "moral" can ever be used in such connection—and its influence must be learlin. Still, the people have shown such true instincts, such untaltering devotors, pucking out be learly. Still, the people have shown such frue instincts, such untaltering devotion, pucking out right to yes and cutting off right hands when they offended, that we catch fresh hope from the elections. Maryland is herself a testimony to our theory. That dereat is fit recuke to her faithless leaders. They swindled the neglo out of his rights to conciliate their of ponents. They succeeded in preventing Congress from granting suffrage in the District of Columbia for the same purpose. They gagged the late Loyal Southern Convention on that subject to propitate Rebels. Of course they entered the canvass loaded with the odium of their supposed principles, and without the strength which would have come from their avoyal. Such policy deserves and secures without the strength which would have come from their avowal. Such policy deserves and secures deteat. But this deteat will save Maryland and Fenneasee, Massachusetts nails her colors to the topgallant mast. First among the States—dear old Commonwealth — she receives the hated and victim race into her legislative hals. While Zribures and Post, while National Republican Committees and State Committees were welcoming Rebels back to Congress, even if they rode there over the neck of our only Southern ally, the negro, nodel State as the loyal masses mean shall exist in the present territory of South Carolina before they

begin to inquire whether it, said the State, has Revolutions never go backward. It is equally true that radicalism travels westward. Personal Liberty bills, Women's Rights bills, and all such legislation, started from New England, and have "swung round the circ'e." This last Yankee notion will soon begin its travels, and complete them when North and South know no race before the law. Then, when a million of black men aid in shaping our nat ona licy, their race will feel the effect the world over the voke. They will throw a shield over the strug gling nationality of Hayti, and lift Brazil into har-mony with the nineteenth century. Then will the topching and sublime picture Maria Lowell drew of

From the sunset glow could take: Dark as the primal night Ere over the earth God spake; It seemed for her a dawn could never break.

Till the slow-moving hand of Fate Shall lift me from my subken state." The dawn has broken, and will soon ripen into per-

Even this timid Thirty-ninth Congress, which ab icated leadership and postponed action till they were 'certain sure'' what the elections would be, can now resume their places. Let them go back, a. d, throwing this chaff of Reconstruction out of one window and swindling amendments out of the other, impeach and remove the motocrat of New Orleans and Baltimore—the demagogue who, but for the marvellous courage, rare saracity, and states-manship of Judge Bond, would have deluged Balti-more with blood. We have no words warm and strong enough fitly to express our admiration for Judge Bond, or our sense of what the country owes him for this victory over Executive treason. If enough patriots cannot be found to impeach the President, then let the true men of Congress stop the supplies; refuse to trust Rebels with the public lunds. This will check corruption and bring the nublic creditor with his large influence on our side. At any cost, take, the Government from the control of a Rebel. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

An Impending Indian War. LEAVENWORTH, November 16.—The New Mexi-Utes, and all the Assavaritches and Green River Ites are together on the Rio Dolores, and about 200 miles from Tierra Amarilla, and are making preparations to attack the settlements in the northwestern portion of the Territory. These are the same Indians who, some time since, stole the stock at Tierra Amarilla and killed the herders. Since thep, they have been up to the Mormon settlements, and returned with a large amount of stock they stole there.

The same paper has information of an impending Ute war. The chiefs are urging war upon whites in Southern Colorado. A woman and three children have been brought to the The Kiowas captured them in Northern

Where is De Sauty !- Among the celebrities hom the Atlantic Cable introduced to public notice for the first time, there is, or was, one whose existence appears now to have been omewhat meteoric. His name was flashed a lew times over the wires from Heart's Content. and then was heard of no more. and then was heard of no more. The correct spelling of his name even was a matter of doubt and some controversy. We allude to De Sauty (or De Santy), whose signature was appended to the few despatches on the first laying of the Atlantic cable. Where is he? Was he really a myth? If not, is he now connected with the cable, or what has become of him? It has been suggested that the hut in which he and his telegraphic apparatus were placed has been overgraphic apparatus were placed has been over-looked and forgotten by the company, and that our lost friend is still bending over his electrical machine, with sleepless, winkless eyes, vainly waiting for a flash from Valentia, the intensity of his devotion having rendered him perfectly oblivious to the lapse of time and the course of events. Another report is current that he has been caught by Barnum, and will be exhibited shortly, operating in the original but.

FORGERY ON A NATIONAL BANK.

Daring Attempt to Victimize the Sixth National Bank-A Twenty Thousand Dollar Check-The Forger Arcested-A

Young but Hardened Criminal. A most daring attempt at forgery on the Sixth National Bank of this city was made on Thurs-ay, and would have resulted successfully but for the fact that the perpetrators were too eager to secure a large amount. Early on Thursday forenoon a lad about sixteen years old, and apparently a clerk, presented himself at the office of the Sixth National Bank, corner of Thirtynith street and Broadway, and stated to the cashier, Mr. John B. Dobier, that he had been sent for a check-book by Mr. James A. Dorman. Mr. Dorman is a wealthy distiller, doing business on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, and had been in the habit of keeping an extensive account with this bank therefore the cashier had no hesitancy in acced-

ing to the request of the boy.

In about an hour and a half afterwards the lad returned and presented to the cashicr, Mr. Dobler, a check signed "James A. Dorman," for \$20,000, payable to bearer. The cashier examined the signature, and found it to be apparently genuine. He then examined Mr. Dorman's account, and found that Mr. Dorman had not so much money on deposit at that time. He knew, moreover, that Mr. Dorman had never been in the habit of overdrawing his account. Still he suspected no forgery, as the signature seemed to be genuine, and he doubtless would have paid \$5000 or \$10,000, if the order had called for no more. He merely thought that here must be some mistake, and on requesting the lad to wait, sent for Detective Irvine of the

Twentieth precinct.

This officer was prompt in arriving, when he discovered that the lad was an old offender named William A. March, a most hardened young reprobace, who last spring had been arrested for stealing seven hundred dollars, but who had managed to escape punishment through the influence of respectable relatives. The boy, who had waited impatiently all this while, and had manifested much uneasiness, now that he was cornered put a bold front on the matter and made a clear confession. He stated that he had copied the signature from an old effect of Mr. Dorman which he had found. The contribution of the service of the se Twentieth precinct.

Discussion as to the Cost of Furnishing Gas to the Citizens of Boston—A Heavy

Boston, November 16 .- The citizens are discussing whether the city shall not manufacture its own gas, and supply it to householders at cost. In the public institutions on Deer Island, gas is manufactured at one dollar and a quarter per thousand feet, while the city gas company charges three dollars and twenty-five cents. The Convention of Locomotive Engineers, in session here, have taken decided ground against

strikes, as being useless to secure the object hoped for.

Active and earnest measures are now being taken by our merchants and leading business men to secure weekly steamships to Europe. The present point of discussion is, whether the city shall take one million of dollars stock in the projected lines, or leave it to the business

community. It is believed that the municipal corporation will not invest in the scheme. b. & M. Faxon, hide and leather dealers, Pearl street, were robbed of a large amount of notes and securities yesterday afternoon, at about I o'clock. A man entered the store for the avowed purpose of getting a bill changed, and while the favor was being done for him, the person waiting upon him stepping out of the room to change the bill, the stranger forced open a drawer containing the securities and made his escape. The package contained checks on the Howard National Bank and the sand three hundred dollars, memorandum checks of different parties for eighty-five hundred dollars, and notes signed by various parties for upwards of thirteen thousand dollars; also certificates of ten shares of stocks in the Atlanic Rubber Company; one hundred shares in American Shoetip Company, and thirty shares in the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

Death of Major William B. Lewis. the Friendand Adviser General Jackson.

From the Nashville Dispatch, November 13. We are called upon to chronicle the death of another old citizen. Major William B. Lewis. one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citi zens of this county, died at his residence, near Nashville, yesterday. He was, we believe, about eighty-two years of age. Major Lewis came to the growth of Nashville from a small viliage to a comparatively large and wealthy city.

He was the intimate personal friend of Gene ral Jackson, and there was no man in the State so thoroughly acquainted with the history of political parties during the administration of the old hero. He had served with General Jackson during the War of 1812 and the Indian wars of that period, and upon the election of the latter to the Presidency, Major Lewis re vaired to Washington with him, and was his trusted friend and confidential adviser during his administration. With the retirement General Jackson, Major Lewis returned to his home on the banks of the Cumberland, where resided in comparative retiracy until his

election to the Legislature last year. In the troubles which culminated in the late civil war, Major Lewis was a devoted, unfalter-ing friend of the Union, and he remained firm his faith throughout that terrible struggle. The war over, he exerted himself to heal up the wounds it had left upon the body politic; and when his motives as a legislator were im pugned, he resigned and appealed to his constiuents for an indorsement of his course, and hey re-elected him by a very large majority; but the party having control of the Legislature referred his credentials to the Committee or Elections, and that committee never reported on his case. A few weeks since Major Lewis, disgusted with the course of the dominant party in the Legislature, resigned the seat to which he

German Immigration to Missouri-Rail-road and Land Sales-Highway Rob-

LEAVENWORTH, November 16 .- A large party Germans, from Louisville, have purchased a aluable tract of land near St. Joseph, and pro-ose leaving Kentucky for Missouri. Some Ohio apitalists have also bought 8900 acres near andotte, Kansas,

General Fremont has transferred the South-western Branch Railroad to the organization of which he is the head. The Iron Mountain Rail-road has been sold to Colonels Dick and Simons. ormerly of the Union army, for \$500,000. It is alleged that the Illinois Central Railroad wanted it, but intended to prevent others from building it through to a point near Cairo. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad has also been sold to the same party for \$350,000, but the sale has not yet been ratified by Governor Fletcher. The officers quarters at Fort Riley were destroyed by fire. On Tuesday an expressman named Fry was robbed of \$2400, in the suburbs of St. Joseph, by highwaymen, two of whom have been

Winter Season.—The winter dramatic season at Her Msjesty's Theatre commences on November 19. A new drama, by Mr. E. Falconer, will

Rewriting.—Mr. Boucicault is rewriting and condensing the last two acts of Fiying Scud, so that only one act shall follow the climatic Derby Patti.-At the Theatre Italien, Paris, Adelina

Patti has created a great sensation by her acting and singing in Ricci's little opers, Crispino e la

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, November 17. Chief Justice Chase in Consultation with President Johnson.

Chief Justice Chase was again with the President last night, and remained with him until a late hour, interchanging views with Mr. Johnson relative to the proposition mentioned in my yesterday's despatch, proposing general amnesty in consideration for qualified suffrage. Governor Swann and several members of Congress were also in waiting for an interview with the President, but the whole evening being spent in the consultation with Judge Chase, the rest of the visitors failed to see Mr. Johnson. The amnesty suffrage proposition meets with almost universal approbation from the representatives of all parties here assembled. The Cleveland Postmaster.

General George W. Morgan, Democratic Member of Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio District, his brother, William Morgan, and Judge Van Trump, Democratic Member of Congress from the Twelfth District, arrived here on Wednesday, to secure the removal of Mr. Benedict. editor of the Cleveland Herald, from the office o Postmaster at that place, and the appointment of Mr. Armstrong, editor of the Plaindealer. They saw the President, but did not get any encouragement. They then saw the Postmaster-General, and quite a plain talk ensued, ending in a peremplary retusal to make the appointment, and a very plain intimation that the Democratic support of the President's policy had been only sufficient to injure instead of aiding it.

Personal.

Information has been received here that Admiral Tegethy, of the Austrian Navy, the hero of the battle of Lissa, is shortly to visit this country, to inspect our iron-clads, naval armsment, docks, etc.

John A. Dix, of New York, is here, it is said, to confer with the President upon the amnesty ard suffrage scheme now being urged upon the President. It is believed that all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Attorney-General Stanberry, now favor the adoption of the Constitutional amendment.

False Rumors.

Quite a pressure is now being made for pardon inder the Amnesty clause, under the idea that Congress will annul it at the coming session. The story going the rounds, of the abstrac-

tion of one thousand stand of arms from the National Armory here, has not a particle of

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Grant at the Horse Fair-The New Masonic Temple, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, November 17 .- General Grant rived here this morning, and breakfasted with William J. Albert, and then went to the Horse Fair, where an immense number of persons have gone. President Johnson sends the managers a despatch regretting that the pressure of public basiness prevents his attending. Extensive preparations are in progress for laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple here next Tuesday. It promises to be a magnincent affair.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., November 17 .- A party of sixteen Americans, extensively supplied with rifles, ammunition, and deer hounds, has arrived here. en route to the northern forests on a deer huntng trip to supply the New York markets.

The steamers and barges employed in carrying umber from the Ottawa lumber district for the American market make their last trips this

It is reported that the Canadian Government as refused to ratify the arrangement by which the Canadian Confederate Government will contribute eight hundred thousand dollars to Prince Edward's Island to enter the Confederation. It is certain, however, that all the Provinces will contribute to aid to put an end to the troubles caused by the land tenure in the QUEBEC, November 17 .- The Mayor received

another cable despatch from Manchester, saying that one thousand blankets will be sent out by the next steamer, as a contribution in aid of the sufferers by the late fire.

The steamship Damascus sailed for Liverpool this morning. This is the last trip from Quebec

General Grant at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 17. - General Grant arrived here this morning, and took breakfast with William J. Albert, Esq., the late candidate for Congress in the Fourth District on the Republican ticket. At noon he will attend the Horse Fair, which closes to-day.

ESTERDAY'S EUROPEAN TRADE REPORT. Latest by Atlantic Cables To-day.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON. LONDON, November 16 — American securities have generally a quiet appearance, and the railways to-usy are lower. Five-twenty bonds, on the contrary,

LONDON, November 16—Evening.—The money market is firmer. Consols have advanced to 901 for

money.
The following are the closing quotations for American securities:—United States Five-twenties, 70; Illinois Centrals, 771; Eries, 493.
UNITED STATES BONDS IN GARMANY.
FRANKFORT, November 16.—American conds are rather firmer, being held at 75 for Five-twenties.

Business, however, is moderate.

LIVERPOOL, NOVEMBER 16.—There is rather more steadiness in the Cotton Market to-day, but pricas on the week must be written fully three tarthings lower. The sales to-day are estimated at 7000 bales, closing at about 14d. for Uplanda, Middling. Strict Middling Gulfs are quoted at 14jd. to 14jd.

LIVERPOOL, November 16.— Evening.—The Brokers' Circular reports the aggregate sales of Cotton ior the week at 41,000 bales. The prices have steadily declined during the week from 14j@15d. at 14d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day have been 7000 bales, the market closing heavy at yesterday's quotations (14d.)

yesterday's quotations (14d.). LATHET REPORT.

LIVERPOOL-Midnight-November 16.—The Cotson Market closed to-day at 14d, for Middling Uplands. The sales of the day reached 19,000 bales.

THIRD EDITION INSANITY!

Mems. from a Mad-House.

An Hour in Blockley Asylum.

A Change in Its Management to be Inaugurated.

The Pranks of Crazy People.

The "Method" of Madness.

What Our City Has Done for the Infirm in Mind.

What It Has Left Undone.

The Statistics of Insanity.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The "Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia," at their meeting on last Monday, resolved upon

A Change in the Management of the Biockley Insane Asylum.

The necessity for such a change was not altogether evident to the senses of those who have the cause of the insane poor at heart, but the Board of Guardians, we suppose, are the sole judges of the proper ways and means for ameliorating their mental and physical condition, and we must submit to their verdict, expressing the hope, however, that this change will not, as we have reason to fear, defeat the very object which t has in view.

Dr. Samuel W. Butler, the old Physician and Superintendent of the Department, has been at its head for the past seven years. When he entered upon his Juties, in 1859, he found the institution in a state of lamentable disorganization. The previous management had been such as to instil into the wandering minds of the inmates the idea that those in whose charge they were placed were their natural enemies. They regulated their conduct according to this mistaken notion. Violence and insubordination were the necessary results, and the grand object of the institution was thereby

defeated at every step. Dr. Butler encountered the full force of this at the commencement of his administration. He was frequently assailed with violence by the inmates, and on one occasion a combative temale succeeded in knocking several of his

teeth down his throat. How Violence Was Put an End to by Dr. Butler.

A marked change in this respect was soon accomplished by the new Superintendent. It was effected in a single day, and in a rather ludicrous manner. Shortly after he had entered upon his duties, he was one day visited by a patient who requested a permit to leave the grounds for a walk in the neighborhood. He was not usually a violent man, although he had the reputation of being something of a bully, and it had been the custom occasionally to grant him such a favor as he then asked. The Doctor was about to write out the permit, when he noticed that the applicant had been at his old trick of drinking. When he made this discovery, he promptly ordered the man to return to his quarters.

The order was sullenly opeyed; but in a few moments the crazy fellow returned, swearing that he would kill the Doctor. The latter had no one to rely upon for assistance save an in ane clerk who happened to be present. His antagonist was a large, burly man, who carried over two hundred pounds of flesh upon his bones. Dr. Butler is a small man, and the odds were fearfully against him. However, he watched his opportunity, and just as the bully was about to strike the first blow, the Doctor dropped upon his knees, and thrusting his head between the legs of the former, he sent him sprawling over his back upon the floor. So astonished was the maniac at this skilful manœuvre that, assistance opportunely arriving, he tamely submitted, and was led away. After this occurrence, it was bruited about the wards that Doctor Butler was a match in physical strength for any of the inmates, and turbulence and violence at once subsided. The burly maniac himself afterwards made the most ample apologies to the doctor, whom he soon learned to appreciate as a true friend. It was not long before he was entirely cured of his insanity, and transferred to the Pauper Department of the Almshouse.

There were several other

Reforms Recommended by Dr. Butler. Prominent among these was the occupation of all the patients who were not absolutely incapable of engaging in any physical employment. By the universal verdict of medical men who have made the study of insanity a specialty. this is the true theory of a curative treatment. Labor is the greatest boon of mankind. A contented mind can spring only from constant and healthful occupation. That this rule should bold true with respect to the infirm in mind is certainly in accordance with reason and common sense. The great argument which philanthropists are now urging against the confinement of criminals without labor, is based on the numerous cases of insanity which result from this sole cause; and when a person of weak mind has no other occupation than that of silently contemplating his wretched condition. he feels all the more keenly the restraints imposed upon his liberty and actions, and becomes more demented and more violent from sheer

These views have been repeatedly urged upon the Board of Guardians by Dr. Butler, but they